

Wages for 3 8-hour shifts, just beginning in 1933.

From 12 to 8 hours

Myrtle (Mrs. James) Faulkner was working at the Manville Jenckes Gastonia textile mill when the 8-hour employment day went into effect in 1933. At age 14 she had started with Loray Mills in 1929; took up again with Manville Jenckes when that company began operations following the Loray shut-down in the early 1930s.

Back in those days when they had 12-hour work shifts, Myrtle did slashing, spinning, warping and roving. It was all-cotton production then.

Myrtle met her husband, James, while both were working at M-J. He was a doffer in spinning. They were married and both went to work at Parkdale Mills — she for 45 years and he for 50.

The Faulkners, who live on Chapel Grove Road, have 3 daughters, 1 son, 14 grand-

Stock bought at \$11.33

The most recent report (end of August): Firestone Common Stock was purchased for accounts of participating employees at an average \$11.33. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company is the company's buyer for the stock.

At the end of August, 6,442 Firestone people were participating in the Stock Purchase & Savings Plan.

Ninth year: Films for schools

Firestone-Gastonia is supplying — for the 9th consecutive year — monthly educational films during the school year to junior/senior public and private high schools in the area.

Providing the series to schools, the company hopes that the instructional films will give students a wider view of the world and help them in their current studies.

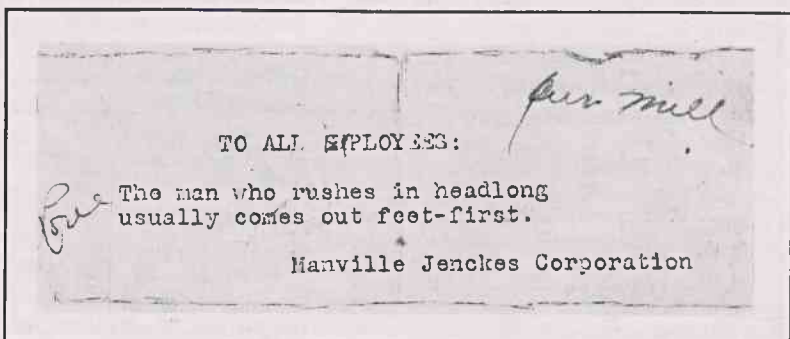
FIRST in the series is a presentation on the growing importance

of robots and the high technology in industry today. "Robotics" was released to the schools in late September.

Other films scheduled during the 1981-82 school year include "China Today," a review of the last 50 years of conflict and changes in that country; and "The Information Revolution," examining and explaining effects of the explosion in word-processing and information transmission — an area of promising careers for today's students.

OTHER TITLES: "Drought and World Hunger," "Bully Pulpit," a look at Presidential power and the art of communication used by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Ronald Reagan in the first 200 days of their administrations; "Medical

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Messages of this type were often distributed with paychecks at the M-J mill in the 1930s.

Carolinas: Textile Week

In North Carolina and South Carolina, annual Textile Week will be observed Oct. 18-24. Plant tours and public display of many products are planned, among other events and activities.

'As if our names were printed on every roll'

QUALITY & PRODUCTIVITY — You can't take them apart without sacrificing work, time and material (so, money) and a lot more. One without the other means loss of profit. The principle is true of making any product and generally true of supplying any service.

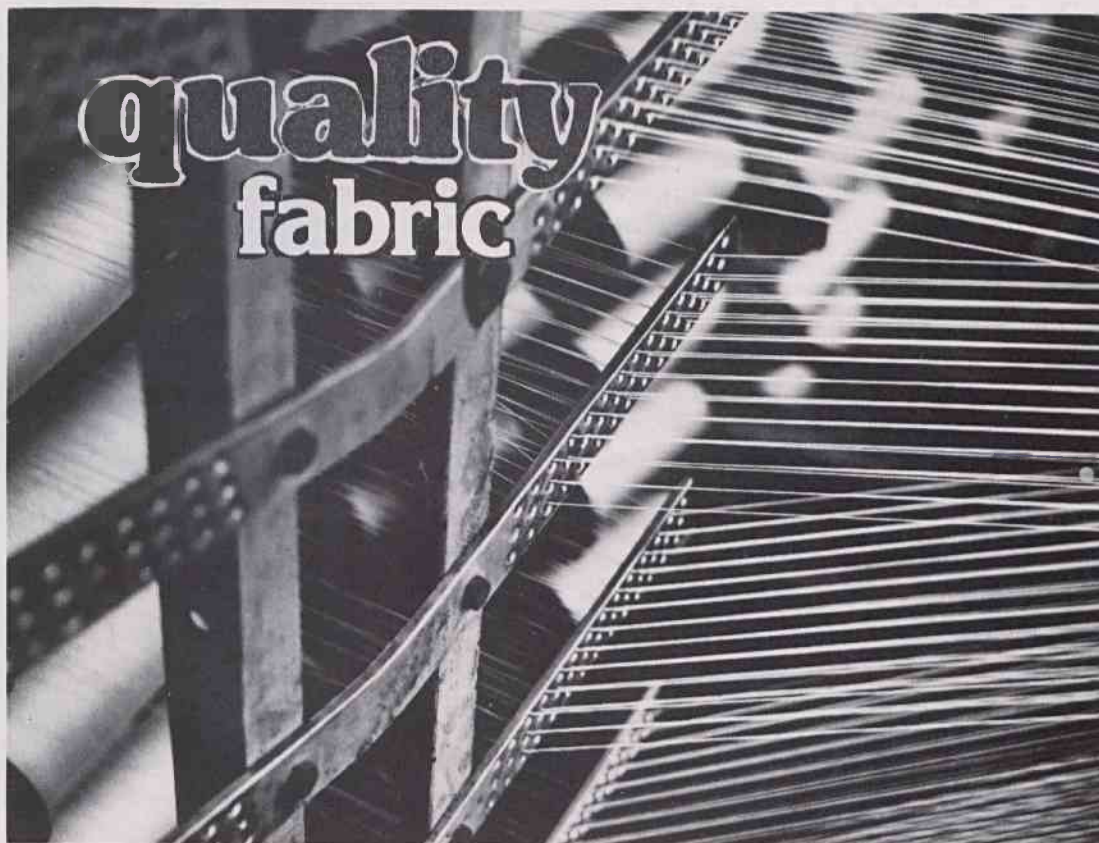
Whether we shop for groceries or an automobile, we as customers expect to receive a quality product for our money. The same applies to the services that each one of us sells to our employer. Our company expects to receive a quality product — that is, our work — in return for what it pays us.

A QUALITY product can be brought into being with less overall effort and cost than a product of poor quality. A roll of fabric lacking quality has to be rerolled and repaired, and this calls for more effort and expense (about \$35/roll).

Although the rerolled package can be dip-treated satisfactorily, it is not "as good as" a roll that is produced to our quality standards in the first place.

A 'thumb rule' is textiles: The better a machine runs the better quality it produces. When any one of our machines runs "bad," more work is required of the operators and the quality is not "as good as." If the machine runs "very bad," we will get below-standard quality. When this happens, someone must work harder to produce that same fabric, while someone else must work hard to bring the fabric up to the needed quality standard.

Over the years we have become very good at fixing defects, but not so good at preventing defects.



Preventing defects ('heading off' the problem before it occurs) will produce better fabric with less work, and usually the machine runs better.

Something to remember: Quality improvements yield high returns with practically no capital investment. The biggest investment needed is our pride in producing fabrics as if our names were stamped on every roll.

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by Carroll Cloer
Manager, Quality Control
Firestone-Gastonia